

## STA

- She *flammers*; oh what grace in liping lies!  
If she says nothing, to be sure she's wife. *Dryden.*  
Lagan juice,  
Which *flammering* tongues and flage'ring feet produce. *Dryd.*  
Cornelius hoped he would come to *flammer* like De-  
mosthenes. *Arbutn. Mart. Scrib.*  
Your hearers would rather you should be less correct, than  
perpetually *flammering*, which is one of the worst solecisms  
in rhetoric. *Swift.*  
STAMMERER. *n. f.* [from *flammer*.] One who speaks with  
hesitation.  
A *flammerer* cannot with moderation hope for the gift of  
tongues, or a peasant to become learned as Origen. *Taylor.*  
To STAMP. *v. a.* [*stampen*, Dutch; *stampen*, Danish.]  
1. To strike by pressing the foot hastily downwards.  
If Arcite thus deplore  
His fuff' rings, Palamon yet suffers more:  
He frets, he fumes, he flares, he *stamps* the ground;  
The hollow tow'r with clamours rings around. *Dryden.*  
2. To pound; to beat as in a mortar.  
I took the calf you had made, burnt it with fire, and *stamped*  
and ground it very small. *Deutr. ix. 21.*  
Some apothecaries, upon *stamping* of coloquintida, have  
been put into a great scouring by the vapour only. *Bacon.*  
3. [*Elstampen*, French; *stampare*, Italian; *estampar*, Spanish.]  
To impress with some mark or figure.  
Height of place is intended only to *stamp* the endowments  
of a private condition with lustre and authority. *South.*  
Here swells the self with Ogilby the great;  
There, *stamp'd* with arms, Newcastle shines complete. *Pope.*  
4. To fix a mark by impressing it.  
Out of mere ambition, you have made  
Your holy hat be *stamp'd* on the king's coin. *Shakespeare.*  
These prodigious conceits in nature spring out of framing  
abstracted conceptions, instead of those easy and primary no-  
tions which nature *stamps* alike in all men of common sense.  
*Digby on Bodies.*  
There needs no positive law or sanction of God to *stamp* an  
obliquity upon such a disobedience. *South's Sermons.*  
No constant reason of this can be given, but from the na-  
ture of man's mind, which hath this notion of a deity born  
with it, and *stamp'd* upon it; or is of such a frame, that in  
the free use of itself it will find out God. *Tillotson.*  
Though God has given us no innate ideas of himself,  
though he has *stamp'd* no original characters on our minds,  
wherein we may read his being; yet having furnished us with  
those faculties our minds are endowed with, he hath not left  
himself without witness.  
Can they perceive the impressions from things without, and  
be at the same time ignorant of those characters which nature  
herself has taken care to *stamp* within? *Locke.*  
What titles had they had, if nature had not  
Strove hard to thrust the worst deserving first,  
And *stamp'd* the noble mark of eldership  
Upon their baser metal? *Rosw's Ambitious Stepmother.*  
What an unspeakable happiness would it be to a man en-  
gaged in the pursuit of knowledge, if he had but a power of  
*stamping* his best sentiments upon his memory in indelible  
characters? *Watts.*  
5. To make by impressing a mark.  
If two penny weight of silver, marked with a certain im-  
pression, shall here in England be equivalent to three penny  
weight marked with another impression, they will not fail to  
*stamp* pieces of that fashion, and quickly carry away your  
silver. *Locke.*  
6. To mint; to form; to coin.  
We are bastards all;  
And that most venerable man, which  
I did call my father, was I know not where  
When I was *stamp'd*. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*  
To STAMP. *v. n.* To strike the foot suddenly downward.  
What a fool art thou,  
A ramping fool, to brag, to *stamp*, and swear,  
Upon my party! Thou cold-blooded slave,  
Hast thou not spoke like thunder on my side? *Shakespeare.*  
The men shall howl at the noise of the *stamping* of the hoofs  
of his strong horses. *Jer. xlvii. 3.*  
There is such an echo among the old ruins and vaults, that,  
if you *stamp* but a little louder than ordinary, you hear the  
sound repeated. *Addison's Spectator.*  
He cannot bear th' astonishing delights,  
But starts, exclaims, and *stamps*, and raves and dies. *Dennis.*  
They got to the top, which was flat and even, and *stamping*  
upon it, they found it was hollow. *Gulliver's Travels.*  
STAMP. *n. f.* [*stampes*, French; *stampa*, Italian.]  
1. Any instrument by which a hollow impression is made.  
Some other nymphs, with colours faint  
And pencil dews, may Cupid paint,  
And a weak heart in time destroy:  
She has a *stamp*, and prints the boy. *Waller.*

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- 'Tis gold so pure,  
It cannot bear the *stamp* without alloy. *Dryden.*  
2. A mark set on any thing; impression.  
That sacred name gives ornament and grace;  
And, like his *stamp*, makes basest metals pass;  
'Twere folly now a stately pile to raise,  
'To build a playhouse, while you throw down plays. *Dryd.*  
Ideas are imprinted on the memory; some by an object af-  
fecting the senses only; others, that have more than once  
offered themselves, have yet been little taken notice of; the  
mind, intent only on one thing, not settling the *stamp* deep  
into itself. *Locke.*  
3. A thing marked or stamped.  
The mere despair of surgery he cures;  
Hanging a golden *stamp* about their necks,  
Put on with holy prayers. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
4. A picture cut in wood or metal; a picture made by impression;  
a cut; a plate.  
At Venice they put out very curious *stamps* of the several  
edifices, which are most famous for their beauty and magni-  
ficence. *Addison on Italy.*  
5. A mark set upon things that pay customs to the government.  
Indeed the paper *stamp*  
Did very much his genius cramp;  
And since he could not spend his fire,  
He now intended to retire. *Swift.*  
6. A character of reputation, good or bad, fixed upon any  
thing.  
The persons here reflected upon are of such a peculiar *stamp*  
of impiety, that they seem formed into a kind of diabolical  
society for the finding out new experiments in vice. *South.*  
Where reason or scripture is expressed for any opinion, we  
may receive it as of divine authority; but it is not the strength  
of our own persuasions which can give it that *stamp*. *Locke.*  
7. Authority; currency; value derived from any suffrage or  
attestation.  
Of the same *stamp* is that which is obtruded upon us, that  
an adamant suspends the attraction of the loadstone. *Bacon.*  
The common people do not judge of vice or virtue by mo-  
rality, or the immortality, so much as by the *stamp* that is set  
upon't by men of figure. *L'Estrange.*  
8. Make; cast; form.  
If speaking truth  
In this fine age were not thought flat't'ry,  
Such attribution should this Douglas have,  
As not a soldier of this season's *stamp*  
Should go for general current through the world. *Shakespeare.*  
When one man of an exemplary improbity charges another  
of the same *stamp* in a court of justice, he lies under the dis-  
advantage of a strong suspicion. *L'Estrange.*  
Let a friend to the government relate to him a matter of  
fact, he gives him the lie in every look; but if one of his  
own *stamp* should tell him that the king of Sweden would be  
suddenly at Perth, he hugs himself at the good news. *Addison.*  
STAMPER. *n. f.* [from *stamp*.] An instrument of pounding.  
From the *stamping*-mill it passeth through the crazing-mill;  
but of late times they mostly use wet *stampers*. *Carew.*  
STAN, amongst our forefathers, was the termination of the  
superlative degree: *to Abelsan*, most noble; *Bestan*, the best;  
*Loofstan*, the dearest; *Wifstan*, the wisest; *Donstan*, the  
highest. *Gilgool's Canons.*  
To STANCH. *v. a.* [*stancher*, French; *stagnare*, Italian.] To  
stop blood; to hinder from running.  
Iron or a stone, laid to the neck, doth *stanch* the bleeding  
of the nose. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Of veins of earth medicinal are terra lemnia, terra sigillata,  
communis, and bolus armenus; whereof terra lemnia is the  
chief: the virtues of them are for curing of wounds, *stanch-*  
ing of blood, and stopping of fluxes and rheums. *Bacon.*  
Leeches, inwardly taken, fasten upon the veins, and occa-  
sion an effusion of blood, which cannot be easily *stanch'd*.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
He fought to hinder fighting, and assy'd  
To *stanch* blood by breathing of the vein. *Dryden.*  
To STANCH. *v. n.* To stop.  
A woman touched the hem of his garment, and imme-  
diately her issue *stanch'd*. *Lu. viii. 44.*  
STANCH. *adj.* [This seems to come from the verb.]  
1. Sound; such as will not run out.  
What we endeavour'd in vain may be performed by some  
virtuoso, that shall have *stancher* vessels, and more sunny  
days. *Boyle.*  
2. Firm; sound of principle; trusty; hearty; determined.  
The standing absurdity, without the belief of which no  
man is reckoned a *stanch* churchman, is that there is a calf's  
head club. *Addison.*  
In politics, I hear, you're *stanch*. *Prior.*  
Directly bent against the French.  
Each *stanch* polemic stubborn as a rock,  
Each fierce logician still expelling Locke,  
Came whip and spur. *Daniel.*  
3. Strong;

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3. Strong; not to be broken.  
If I knew  
What hoop would hold us *stanch* from edge to edge  
O' th' world, I would pursue it. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
You will lose their love: this is to be kept *stanch*, and  
carefully watched. *Locke.*  
STANCHER. *n. f.* [*stanchon*, French.] A prop; a support.  
STANCHLESS. *adj.* [from *stanch*.] Not to be stopped.  
There grows  
In my most ill compos'd affection, such  
A *stanchless* avarice, that, were I king,  
I should cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
To STAND. *v. n.* preterite 1 *stood*, I have *stood*. [*stāban*,  
Gothick and Saxon; *stān*, Dutch; *stare*, Italian; *estar*,  
Spanish; *stare*, Latin.]  
1. To be upon the feet; not to sit or lie down.  
2. To be not demolished or overthrown.  
What will they then? what but unbuild  
A living temple, built by faith to *stand*? *Milton.*  
3. To be placed as an edifice.  
This poet's tomb *stood* on the other side of Naples, which  
looks towards Vesuvio. *Addison on Italy.*  
4. To remain erect; not to fall.  
Chariot and charioteer lay overturn'd,  
And fiery foaming steeds: what *stood*, recoil'd  
O'erweary'd, through the faint fatanick host  
Defensive scarce, or with pale fear surpris'd  
Fled ignominious. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
5. To become erect.  
The rooted fibres rose, and from the wound  
Black bloody drops distill'd upon the ground:  
Mute, and amaz'd, my hair with horror *stood*;  
Fear shrank my senses, and congeal'd my blood. *Dryden.*  
Her hair *stood* up; convulsive rage possess'd  
Her trembling limbs. *Dryden's Æn.*  
6. To stop; to halt; not to go forward.  
The leaders, having charge from you to *stand*,  
Will not go off until they hear you speak. *Shakespeare, H. VI.*  
Sun in Gideon *stood*,  
And thou moon in the vale of Ajalon. *Milton.*  
Mortal, who this forbidden path  
In arms presum'st to tread, I charge thee *stand*,  
And tell thy name. *Dryden's Æn.*  
7. To be at a stationary point without progress or regression.  
This nation of Spain runs a race still of empire, when all  
other states of Christendom *stand* at a stay. *Bacon.*  
Immeasur'd the pow'r, immense were the demand;  
Say, at what part of nature will they *stand*? *Pope.*  
8. To be in a state of firmness, not vacillation.  
Commonwealths by virtue ever *stood*. *Davies.*  
To *stand* or fall,  
Free in thine own arbitrement it lies.  
My mind on its own centre *stands*, unmov'd,  
And stable as the fabric of the world,  
Propt on itself. *Dryden.*  
9. To be in any posture of resistance or defence.  
Seeing how lothly opposite I *stood*  
To his unnatural purpose, in fell motion  
With his prepared sword he charges home  
My unprovided body. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*  
From enemies heav'n keep your majesty;  
And when they *stand* against you, may they fall. *Shakespeare.*  
10. To be in a state of hostility; to keep the ground.  
If he would presently yield, Barbarella promised to let him  
go free; but if he should *stand* upon his defence, he threatened  
to make him repent his foolish hardness. *Kneller.*  
The king granted the Jews to gather themselves together,  
and *stand* for their life. *Eph. viii. 11.*  
We are often constrained to *stand* alone against the strength  
of opinion. *Brown's Preface to Vulgar Errors.*  
It was by the sword they should die, if they *stood* upon de-  
fence; and by the halber, if they should yield. *Hayward.*  
11. Not to yield; not to fly; not to give way.  
Who before him *stood* lo to it? for the Lord brought his  
enemies unto him. *Eccles. xlv. 3.*  
Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to  
*stand* against the wiles of the devil. *Eph. vi. 11.*  
Their lives and fortunes were put in safety, whether they  
*stood* to it or ran away. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
12. To stay; not to fly.  
At the soldierly word *stand* the flyers halted a little. *Clarend.*  
13. To be placed with regard to rank or order.  
Amongst liquors endued with this quality of relaxing, warm  
water *stands* first. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
Theology would truly enlarge the mind, were it studied  
with that freedom and that sacred charity which it teaches: let  
this therefore *stand* always chief. *Watts.*  
14. To remain in the present state.  
If meat make my brother offend, I will eat no flesh while  
the world *stands* so. *1 Cor. viii. 13.*  
That fots and knaves should be so vain  
To wish their vile resemblance may remain;

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- And *stand* recorded, at their own request,  
To future days a libel or a jest. *Dryden.*  
15. [*Estar*, Spanish.] To be in any particular state; to be: em-  
phatically expressed.  
The sea,  
Aw'd by the rod of Moses so to *stand*,  
Divided. *Milton.*  
Accomplish what your signs foreshow:  
I *stand* reign'd, and am prepar'd to go. *Dryden's Æn.*  
He struck the snakes, and *stood* again  
New lex'd, and strait recover'd into man. *Addison.*  
They expect to be favoured, who *stand* not possessed of any  
one of those qualifications that belonged to him. *Atterbury.*  
Some middle prices shew us in what proportion the value of  
their lands *stood*, in regard to those of our own country. *Arbutn.*  
God, who sees all things intuitively, does not want these  
helps: he neither *stands* in need of logic nor uses it. *Baker.*  
Persians and Greeks like turns of nature found,  
And the world's victor *stood* lubdu'd by found. *Pope.*  
Narrow capacities, imagining the great capable of being dis-  
concerted by little occasions, frame their malignant fables ac-  
cordingly, and *stand* detected by it, as by an evident mark of  
ignorance. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*  
16. Not to become void; to remain in force.  
God was not ignorant that the judges, whose sentence in  
matters of controversy he ordained should *stand*, oftentimes  
would be deceived. *Hooker.*  
A thing within my bosom tells me,  
That no conditions of our peace can *stand*. *Shakespeare, H. IV.*  
I will punish you, that ye may know that my words shall  
surely *stand* against you for evil. *Jer. xlv. 29.*  
My mercy will I keep for him, and my covenant shall *stand*  
fast with him. *Ez. lxxxix. 28.*  
17. To confute; to have its being or essence.  
That could not make him that did the service perfect, as  
pertaining to the conscience, which *stood* only in meats and  
drinks. *Heb. ix. 10.*  
18. To be with respect to terms of a contract.  
The hirelings *stood* at a certain wages. *Carew.*  
19. To have a place.  
If it *stand*  
Within the eye of honour, be assured  
My purse, my person, my extremest means,  
Lie all unlock'd to your occasions. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice.*  
My very enemy's dog,  
Though he had bit me, should have *stood* that night  
Against my fire. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*  
A philosopher disputed with Adrian the emperor, and did it  
but weakly: one of his friends, that *stood* by, said, Methinks  
you were not like yourself last day in argument with the em-  
peror; I could have answered better myself. Why, said the  
philosopher, would you have me contend with him that com-  
mands thirty legions? *Bacon.*  
This excellent man, who *stood* not upon the advantage-  
ground before, provoked men of all qualities. *Clarendon.*  
Chariots wing'd  
From th' armoury of God, where *stand* of old  
Myriads. *Milton.*  
We make all our addresses to the promises, hug and carefs  
them, and in the interim let the commands *stand* by ne-  
glected. *Decay of Piety.*  
20. To be in any state at the time present.  
Opprest nature sleeps:  
This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken senses,  
Which *stand* in hard cure. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*  
So it *stands*; and this I fear at last,  
Hume's knavery will be the dutchess's wreck. *Shakespeare, H. VI.*  
Our company assembled, I said, My dear friends, let us  
know ourselves, and how it *stands* with us. *Bacon.*  
Gardiner was made king's solicitor, and the patent, formerly  
granted to Saint-John, *stood* revoked. *Clarendon.*  
Why *stand* we longer shivering under fears?  
As things now *stand* with us, we have no power to do good  
after that illustrious manner our Saviour did. *Calamy's Sermon.*  
21. To be in a permanent state.  
The broil doubtful long *stood*,  
As two spent swimmers that do cling together,  
And choke their art. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*  
I in thy persevering shall rejoice,  
And all the blest *stand* fast. *Milton.*  
22. To be with regard to condition or fortune.  
I *stand* in need of one whole glories may  
Redeem my crimes, ally me to his fame. *Dryden.*  
23. To have any particular respect.  
Here stood he in the dark, his sharp sword out,  
Mumbling of wicked charms, conjuring the moon  
To *stand*'s auspicious mistress. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*  
An utter unsuitableness disobedience has to the relation  
which man necessarily *stands* in towards his Maker. *South.*  
24. To be without action.  
25. To depend; to rest; to be supported.  
This reply *stands* all by conjectures. *Whitgift.*  
The